24 Harner E-4, 9 [1956-1966]1973 SD9 Jivaro SD9

relevant written records makes it almost impossible to judge its actual demographic effects. 164

Informants report that a significant new disease in the interior is gonorrhea, which they say was brought to the Upano Valley Jivaro by Colombians during the rubber boom at the beginning of this century and has only recently crossed the Cutucú range. The Colombians were also said to have brought mumps. Interestingly, although smallpox epidemics are known in the Upano region, the interior Jivaro east of the Cordillera de Cutucú do not recall the disease ever having spread to them. Tuberculosis is said to have been completely unknown anywhere in the Jivaro country until the colonists from Azuay moved in, but is now common.

The demographic trends among the interior Jivaro thus are diverse and conflicting. On the one hand, there has been a definite growth through in-migration from the Upano Valley in the face of the advancing white population, but on the other hand, a high incidence of mortality has apparently occurred, especially among the very young and the elderly, as a result of various epidemics of introduced contagious diseases. Another unpredictable demographic factor is the shift that has occurred during the past half-century from large-scale headhunting wars with other tribes, in which men, women, and children were all killed, to an emphasis on individual assassination within the tribe directed primarily at adult males. Given the various conflicting trends and uncertainties involved, about all that seems clear is that there is no obvious overall trend of population growth or decline among the interior Jivaro during the first half of the twentieth century. The area occupied by them, however, does seem to have expanded. 16 • [924] [682] 628

In addition to the Río Upano and the Cutucú mountain